

Social & Personal

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Sharot yesterday visited the permanent industrial exhibition of the Manufacturers Association in Tel Aviv as the guests of Mr. A. Sherkar, president of the association. They also visited industries in Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan.

The Italian Consul General, Dr. G. Rocchi, entertained members of the "Dante Alighieri Society," Jerusalem, at his home on Tuesday night following a lecture by Dr. Ezio Tedeschi.

The five members of the Nodena Umidina (Youth People's Youth) delegation are returning home today after travelling the length and breadth of Israel for 10 days. They conversed with Mr. David Ben Gurion in Sde Boker and with the Speaker of the Knesset, and visited kibbutzim, schools and Druze villages. They were the guests of Hamasherot Haneira, the Mapai youth organization, which sent a delegation to Yugoslavia in October.

Congressman J. D. Hollingsworth and Mrs. Hollingsworth visited the Weizmann Institute of Science yesterday and also paid their respects at Dr. Weizmann's grave. Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth were accompanied by Mr. Robert D. Davis of the U.S. Embassy, and Mr. Gideon Tadmor, of the Foreign Ministry.

ARRIVALS: Mr. Percy Clancy, Labour M.P., for a two-day visit; Mr. Morris Ginsburg, a leader of the USA in New York, for a three-week visit (by BOAC); Mrs. Julia Rapkin, J.P., President of the Australian WIZO Federation, for a visit; Mrs. Irma Pollak, member of the WIZO World Executive Board and the Israel WIZO Publicity Department, from a visit to England; the Netherlands Minister, Mr. Gideon Bolewski, from home leave (aboard the a.s. Filippo Gattamel).

DEPARTURES: Mr. Wilfred Poulsen, First Secretary (Labour) of the British Embassy since December 1, 1954, on completion of his term of duty; Mr. Yaakov Thaler, Youth Inspector at the Tel Aviv Municipal Social Welfare Division, to study for four months in Britain and Norway on a U.N. Fellowship.

Dr. A.H. Taha, Deputy Director of the World Health Organization's Regional Office in the Eastern Mediterranean in Alexandria, and Mrs. P. Palmer, WHO Regional Public Information Officer, were guests of honour at a reception given yesterday by the President Representative in Israel of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board. Mr. C. Hart Schaeff, and Mrs. Schaeff, at their home in Jerusalem. Dr. Taha arrived yesterday via Mandelbaum Gate, and Mrs. Palmer at Lydda Airport.

Prof. Louis Guttmann, Scientific Director of the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research, has been elected Chairman of the Research Development Committee of the World Society of Public Opinion Research.

Dr. A. Abramovitz, Director of the Tel Aviv Municipal Hospital, has been appointed Acting Head of the Municipality's public health authority, the absence of its Director, Dr. P. Robinson, who is on a U.N. Mission in India.

Mr. Harry Sabel has been appointed Budget Director of the Jewish Agency.

Mrs. Lilo Barkai has returned from a concert and study tour in Italy. She will shortly resume her teaching duties at the New Jerusalem Conservatoire and Academy of Music.

The British Ambassador, Mr. John W. Nichols, will speak at today's launching meeting of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club, at Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv.

An exhibition of paintings by Adam Wiesenfeld, Harouni, Calhoun and Shulman will be held in the Kats Art Gallery, 97 Rehov Disengoff, Tel Aviv, from December 18 to 31. The gallery is open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 to 7 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

OBITUARY
EMANUEL CITRON

Mr. Emanuel Citron, 32, died yesterday in London. He is mourned by his son, his daughter, and daughter-in-law in Israel.

ITALIAN STAR DUE FOR CHRISTMAS

TEL AVIV: Wednesday — Miss Silvana Pampanini, the Italian film star, is expected home on December 22 for a short visit. She is to cross to Bethlehem for Christmas.

Pampolini may make a public appearance in Israel before she leaves, according to Mr. S. Mallal, local representative of the Unitilia film company, by whom she is engaged.

INGRID BERGMAN

EUROPE 51
"TAMAR" CINEMA
A Forum Film * As from Sat. Dec. 18

PROTECT YOUR TEETH - THE modern WAY

SOLIDOX with CAROLAN

LAW REPORT

December 16, 1954

In the Supreme Court Sitting at High Court of Appeal Before Justice Agmon, Gofein and Berinson.

Dov Nochimovsky, Applicant, v. 1. The Minister of Justice & The Chairman and Members of the Committee dealing with certificates for chartered accountants (H.C. 80/54).

Certificate's Refusal to Grant Certificate Not Arbitrary

The High Court discharged an order and granted to the applicant's application on the request to show cause why they should not give him a certificate authorizing him to practice as a chartered accountant.

The applicant is the chief auditor of the Cooperative Centre Audit Union, dealing with the affairs of hundreds of cooperative societies amongst which are some of the largest societies in the country. Mr. Nochimovsky had no Government certificate entitling him to practice as an auditor and had no need of one in order to serve in his capacity as an auditor for a cooperative societies. But, since he deserved to receive a certificate in a private capacity, he applied to the Minister of Justice to grant him a certificate according to section 108 (4) of the Companies Ordinance which states that "no person shall be capable of being appointed editor of a company unless he is possessed of certificate from some university or other institution approved by the Minister of Justice for the purpose ... or unless he has obtained from the Government of Israel a certificate entitling him to practice in Israel as an auditor.

In dealing with Mr. Nochimovsky's third and most vigorous argument, the Court dismissed the contention that the demand for examinations is illegal and arbitrary and therefore not within the framework of the committee's powers. Holding that the demand for examinations was perfectly legal, the court pointed out that there was no need to emphasize that any competent auditor must be qualified from a private motive.

On the return day, Mr. R. Nochimovsky appeared for the applicant and the State Attorney, Mr. C. Gluckman, for the respondent.

Decision

In a decision delivered by Justice Berinson, the High Court dealt consecutively with Mr. Nochimovsky's three principal arguments. First, that the applicant did not really need a certificate since he was a graduate of the Warsaw School of Commerce which, according to Polish law, had the status of an university and section 108 (4) automatically granted anyone who had a university certificate the right to be appointed auditor of a company, second, that the other institutions referred to in the section should have the approval of the Minister. This argument was dismissed by the Court which held that universities and other institutions had to receive the recognition of the Minister in order that the graduate should be entitled to receive a certificate. The Warsaw School of Commerce had not been so recognized by the Ministry.

Mr. Nochimovsky's second argument was that on the strength of the applicant's academic qualifications, and of his professional knowledge and experience he was eminently worthy of a certificate, the committee's demands to the contrary.

Decision given on December 8, 1954.

More details in the "Daily

Post" and "Jerusalem Post".

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

For further information see "The

Lawyer" and "The Lawyer's

Handbook" by Mr. C. Gluckman.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1920. Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Editor and Author
GERSHON AGRON
Managing Editor
THO. R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management:
JERUSALEM 2 Sabra Hahavatot,
P.O. Box 6222 (4 lines)
TEL AVIV Bureau: 2 Nahalat Shiva
P.O. Box 2125. Tel. 222-1215
RAFFA Bureau: 12 Rabin Chayot
P.O. Box 6094 (2 lines)
SUBSCRIPTIONS: Israel IL.25.000
Foreign IL.50.000 per year.

Thursday, December 14, 1954

Issue 21. TEL AVIV—Sabra Tali 21. 1274

THE incident at Mandeh village serves to draw attention once again to the very delicate problem of the Arab minority in Israel. Since the present state of Israel-Arab relations in general involve certain restrictions being imposed on some Arab citizens in the interests of security, there is a fertile ground for misunderstanding and misrepresentation and this is fully exploited at all times by interested parties ranging from Communist elements in Israel to propagandists working in the interests of the Arab states.

But there are fields in which not only the frictions aroused by security considerations are involved, where not only the sensitivity which belongs to every minority is inflamed but where perfectly normal and understandable human passions and feelings also come into play. A classic instance of this is the problem of Mandeh. Here is an Arab village which is threatened ultimately with transfer to other lands in the interests of a scheme of development of water resources of the utmost importance to the economic well-being of the whole nation. In this, Mandeh is as much a beneficiary as anyone else. Its people may have to evacuate their ancestral holdings and be settled with the fullest compensation in a tract of territory elsewhere.

This is a situation which has been encountered in several countries on many occasions. It was met with in the Tennessee Valley Authority's scheme in water schemes in Wales, in central England, in France and in Switzerland. In several instances the villagers concerned defended their soil and their homes with passion and in some cases with violence. Their motives are easy to understand and command much sympathy. But it has also been understood that in all such instances the national or greater interest has always had to prevail and no one has seriously criticized the necessary use of compulsion in the final instance when all argument, reason and expiation had failed.

The simple straightforward statement of the Minister of Agriculture in the Knesset yesterday should therefore serve as a valuable corrective of the loose talk and inflammatory statements which have been making the rounds about Mandeh. Immediately it was realized six months ago that the proposal for a reservoir at Beit Netufa might involve the expropriation of the village of Mandeh, a committee of enquiry was set up by the Minister of Agriculture and one of its first steps was to take appropriate legal action to survey the area in order to be able to deal as early and as completely as possible with questions of compensation should the question ever become one of actuality. There was a definite attempt to explain the situation to the villagers and in fact forty householders agreed to the survey of their homes and only later through their notables did they express opposition.

Further explanations were issued, registered letters were sent to the villagers notifying them of the intention to make the preliminary survey and notices were posted in the village. The surveyors who appeared this week came only to collect the necessary data and fix the matter of compensation. They were attacked and their police escort was set upon. It was then the elementary duty of the authorities to restore order and enable the two days' work to be done peacefully.

These are the bare facts of an incident which could happen in any country in the world in similar circumstances. That there are additional psychological factors involved is a complication which has to be faced and dealt with. Yesterday's statement in the Knesset is an indication of the Government of Israel's desire to do the utmost it can generously to reconcile the interests of the inhabitants of Mandeh with those of the development of the country as a whole.

ON THE ROOF OF GALILEE

By GEDDA L. COHEN

WHATEVER way you approach Deishum the path is precipitous and snagged with boulders. The Jewish Agency tender bringing tractors for a weekly stint groaned from the Safad highway to a dun plateau surrounding the Maronite church of Jish. And higher still the car climbed. Higher still, then Har Adam, the red mountain where Transylvanian shepherds keep a thousand sheep. The air was sharp and bright as swords. Above Har Adam, red earth changed to yellow scrub. The tractor drivers buzzed with each zig-zag into Wadi Berbera. Arab farmers used to grimace at the mill stones ruined along the valley bed. Pomegranates hung scarlet among olive verdure on the slope. Wasps buzzed on rotting figs, and vines were briered over the olives. Where the wadi panned to a green width, lay Deishum, one year old.

When the first dozen families arrived from town, they moved into one-room cottages built for them in the olive grove. They planted the acacias and damp earth once ploughed by the talukas of deserted Deishum. The farmers of Deishum hailed from Yemen, Hungary, England and had given up city jobs, sold their flocks. In August they learnt that the Agency intended directing 50 Moroccan families straight from the Port to the village. The independent Farmers' Council to which Deishum belongs refused to accept such a large contingent, and were hard words in Haifa, but the pink-tiled cottages remained, for the time being, with tenants. When Deishum feels capable of doubling or trebling its population overnight, the Moroccans will come. More houses are being erected, and huts for a school and shop.

Anything with Sprinklers

Where a stream trickled through meadows, Moabites began to plant the vines of a reservoir. "You can grow anything here," said a young Tel Avivian, waving at the lush expanse under sprinklers. A field of bare stalks showed that Deishum folk rose before dawn to pluck tobacco leaves before the dew dried. Although plentiful, water costs 20 pruta per cubic metre (the same rate as in the Jerusalem Corridor) and Galilee farmers gladly move to the tobacco crop which thrives in irrigation. The Galilee settlements had enlarged their tobacco area to 1,200 dunams, yielding about 60 kilograms a dunam. The novices obtained a higher yield than experienced Arab planters, but their Samoan tobacco was lower in quality and therefore fetched less than the top price—IL.2 per kg.

Deishum is the youngest village in Mount Hermon, "the Heights of Galilee." But since they are blessed with fruitful land the settlers will probably dispense with outside help quicker than their older neighbours on stubborn rocky ground. Above the grassy flank of Wadi Berbera, the wind whipped a treeless range. Blocks of stone lay athwart the scimitar ridges ribbing from unscathed hills.

Before an apple-tree can take root, all the boulders and rocks need to be cleared. Carpets of coca-brown earth bordered by heaps of pebbles mean hours of back-break and also, extra income, to new villagers. The men of Margaliot, for example, bought heavy boots with wages from stone-clearing. Margaliot stands at the end of a jagged track, between Misgav Am, the two northernmost kibbutzim. From the vantage of Margaliot, Mount Hermon is a massive cloud anchored above

From Town to Village In the Heights

this summer, we had two students to live things up." The visitors belonged to a group of 22 which deployed over Galilee as Hebrew teachers, and generally raised morale during their two months of vacation. They introduced immigrants to song and dance, became a type of popular advice bureau. They combated the grip of isolation which, more than anything, drives people back to the city.

The kibbutzim of Mount Hermon could also do with an injection of fresh manpower. Loneliness hangs a pall over the backless dwellings of the Moabites. "The boys wouldn't stick it out and left. The girls can't stand it without us, and they're quitting to stay." A large group of such supporters were expected to follow. Yiron has demanded reinforcements from Hakhivim Hameiri, in Valea, Youth battalions from Tel Aviv, and the like. Barely out of the tobacco crop which thrives in irrigation. The Galilee settlements had enlarged their tobacco area to 1,200 dunams, yielding about 60 kilograms a dunam. The novices obtained a higher yield than experienced Arab planters, but their Samoan tobacco was lower in quality and therefore fetched less than the top price—IL.2 per kg.

Deishum is the youngest village in Mount Hermon, "the Heights of Galilee." But since they are blessed with fruitful land the settlers will probably dispense with outside help quicker than their older neighbours on stubborn rocky ground. Above the grassy flank of Wadi Berbera, the wind whipped a treeless range. Blocks of stone lay athwart the scimitar ridges ribbing from unscathed hills.

Before an apple-tree can take root, all the boulders and rocks need to be cleared. Carpets of coca-brown earth bordered by heaps of pebbles mean hours of back-break and also, extra income, to new villagers. The men of Margaliot, for example, bought heavy boots with wages from stone-clearing. Margaliot stands at the end of a jagged track, between Misgav Am, the two northernmost kibbutzim. From the vantage of Margaliot, Mount Hermon is a massive cloud anchored above

NATURE NOTES

AMONG the birds coming to my bird-table pretty regularly are titmice (*Parus major—variosus*) and bulbuls (*Pycnonotus vallicolum—bulbul*), who visit it all the year round, and finches and robins (*Prunella coeruleo-purpurea, Erithacus rubecula—adom hakachek*) who come only in winter, before the nest in the Jordan Valley.

Greenfinches have been nesting in a certain cypress in my garden for 16 years now, one generation probably following another. But I see them very rarely. One of the occasions when I do is in spring, when the lady repairs the nest. Another is in early summer, when the cock is on his high branch and pours out his song oblivious of everything. The third is at the height of summer when thirst forces them to come and drink at the sprinkler or hose drift dropping for them.

But there are two birds who live in the garden all year round, nesting there and scarcely ever leaving it—yet never come! One is the sunbird (*cinnyris ossea—gomek hadashot*) who only eats what he gets out of flowers, whether honey or insects. And the other is the greenfinch (*Chloris chloris—yigal*) who who who who can say. This prettily green and grey bird is our songster, for the nightingale is a passing migrant in the main, though it has been

seen in the last few days.

WE hear that the Income Tax office in Beersheba has a collection box put in every room with an explanation that a fine of 20 pruta is payable by everyone, staff and public alike, who fails to speak Hebrew, as the only possible solution to the confusion in this particular tower.

But we all know whether the tax collector got a good deal of money, but they did not, as no number of fines that size gets you anywhere, financially speaking. But they had saved a good deal of time, we learned, because the rule caused quite a number of people to speak halting Hebrew, and the tax collector, rather than to go on, every grievance he had collected over the last five years in some language that they spoke fluently.

ANY acquaintance tells us that she made friends with the little daughter of the owner of a restaurant where she sometimes eats. They sat and talked, and then the child said she had a kitten, called Domino. The child said she would like to come and see the kitten, and was duly

invited. A few days later she turned up, with a neatly-wrapped little packet of tit-bits for the cat, and announced that she had come to view "what was he called, Lotto?"

BRASHEVILLE, French Equatorial Africa, Sunday (Reuters).—A Baker triseman killed his nephew and then ate his body, after removing the heart and lungs.

The triseman was sentenced to death yesterday. He said the nephew had committed adultery with his wife.

AN EVENT of some importance can be a permanent record in the Social and Personal column of the Jerusalem Post.

SEVERAL readers did for once write to say they were delighted, not shocked, at what

appeared to them to be a piece of editorial comment on an uncommon news-item (reprinted above). One noted "I look forward to an announcement in your Social column inviting friends and relatives to a dinner party to mark the passing of a well-smoked nephew."

CONTRIBUTORS to the last two issues of *Red Book*, which contained several pages of a collection of information including the population figures for Israel towns with over 20,000 inhabitants from which Jerusalem is omitted. Who supplied their information? The *Natoret Kartot*? The third item we have struck off our list is the brandy with the label that claims not that it is the best, or the oldest, or the most famous or most me-

RED BOOK

The Magazine for Young Adults

November 1954 Issue
Among other interesting articles, features, short stories:

GRACE KELLY
HOLLYWOOD'S MOST BOUGHT-AFTER ACTRESS

A Complete Novel:

HALF A MARRIAGE

Price: 600 Pruta
Obtainable everywhere

*
Sale Distributor:
Steinmetzky's Agency

in the last two issues of *Red Book*, which contained several pages of a collection of information including the population figures for Israel towns with over 20,000 inhabitants from which Jerusalem is omitted. Who supplied their information? The *Natoret Kartot*? The third item we have struck off our list is the brandy with the label that claims not that it is the best, or the oldest, or the most famous or most me-

British Army Unveils First Jet Tank

By a Special Correspondent

WHEN the first jet tank in the world was officially demonstrated by the British Army at the Chertsey Fighting Vehicles Research and Development Centre last month, on the 40th anniversary of the first tank's appearance, the British press was divided over the merits of the new tank. A senior general present is reported to have declared that the new tank will need no guns, for the rocket armament will be sufficient to "ensure the living daylight" out of any enemy troops in the vicinity.

The tank, powered by a 1,000-horsepower jet engine, moved uphill and downhill, climbed steep grades and forded a shallow river without even once changing its constant speed. While the armament proposed for the first tank is still on the drawing board, it is reported that it will include new 105-mm. recoilless guns (bigger than the one mounted in U.S. tanks and as large as any similar Russian weapon) The tanks cost, including the armament and equipment, is said to exceed £100,000, the price of about 100 sedans.

The first unwieldy tracked armoured vehicles were called tanks because the British Intelligence officers, security-conscious, transported them camouflaged as fuel tanks.

Since then the British have left far behind in tank development, though their Centurion, with its 30-pounder (about

Yesterday's Press

Release of Plane Criticized

THE decision to release the Syrian plane was criticized by right-wing extremists and Communists to the Jews. This statement has been used before, in Baghdad and Damascus. And if the Amman Government did not share the Jews with the responsibility for the riots during the recent elections or for the attack on the building of the United States Information Service, the only reason was the absence of Jews in Jordan.

"Mak" (Maki) also comments for the first time on the Egyptian trial and charges American imperialism, not together surprisingly, perhaps, with the responsibility for the trial. In another leading article the Communist paper says that the inhabitants of Mandeh village, who were recently clashed with the police about the project, are to be moved to another site, should be supported by all Israel progressives.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) claims that the release followed diplomatic pressure by the powers and notes (like some other newspapers) the biased reports of the British Broadcasting Corporation, which stressed the Syrian announcement without mentioning what had preceded the incident and without reporting the Israeli side of the story to any communists.

Unpleasant Eye-Opener

In its editorial "Haboker" deals with the views of two American Congressmen who recently toured the Middle East and who came out in favour of arms supplies to the Arab countries. The Washington correspondent of "Haaretz" (non-party) reports that one of them, Rep. Richards, had not hitherto been known as a sympathizer of the Arab government. "Yadot Ha-Shabat" (non-party) hopes that this will be an eye-opener to those Jews who suppose that any one particular party in any foreign state tends to be fair to us. We must remember, writes the editor, that the foreign parties are guided only by self-interest.

"Davar" (Histadrut) deals with the Cairo trial, and mainly with the extraction of confessions by torture. The paper notes that the new fashion in the Arab capitals has been to attribute

MAPS OLD VIEWS OF JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

Illustrating developments in your home. Reproductions and originals. Outstanding beautiful Greeting Cards.

UNIVERSITY BOOKSELLERS

7 Freret St. Tel Aviv, Jerusalem. Phone: 4660.

Readers' Letters

SCHOOL ZONING

Editor, the Jerusalem Post

Sir.—I very much regret that in your report of the Rehovot Commission inquiry into the tragic death of Rami Rosenberg (J.P., December 9) it was implied that the Government religious trend schools in Rehovot have discriminated against the pupils in the enforcement of the zoning laws. This is definitely not in accordance with the facts. The Municipality itself divided the town into school zones. Consequently, since the Yeminite quarter of Sha'arayim has its own religious schools, only a small portion of the religious Yeminite children may be accepted by our school because of the zoning restrictions. We are not blamed for this apparently segregation.

It is unfortunate, however, that a residential segregation became a reality throughout the years. It should be added that the Government religious trend schools in Sha'arayim are neglected and poorly accommodated and that both the Government and the Municipality should take action.

Yours etc.
DR. T. BAR-ILAN
Chairman, Parents' Committee,
Government Religious School A.
Rehovot, December 12.

CENSORSHIP

Editor, the Jerusalem Post

Sir.—In your issue of November 28 affirms what I had already heard—that we have a censorship for concert programmes. In this case, "La Traviata" is not it not ludicrous that the taxpayers' money should be wasted? We should not allow ourselves to be made so ridiculous in the eyes of the world and the great artists who come here.

Yours etc.
TRUDY E. COLE

Tel Aviv, December 2.

POLICE METHODS

Editor, the Jerusalem Post

Sir.—With reference to the item in your issue of November 26, "Bathsheba's Trunchahos Bath" (W.H. Pollard) I was a little disgruntled at the method used by the police to disperse a crowd of fanatics. The use of night-sticks may be both dangerous and, as proved in this instance, almost completely ineffective; the charging of a crowd of some 300 persons with

the sound on the eye. The sound is very clear, not blaring, and the sense of depth, contrary to one's experience of 3-D. looks like natural perspective. The colours, particularly the dominant blue used during the disturbance, are quite tasteful. It is a pity that a few persons were experienced when sound first came in the feeling of being up against something big for the directors who will know how to use its potentials.

Yours etc.
J. ABRAMOV
Secretary

Kfar-Aza, December 16, 1954.

Pales Gift Tokens

at any of our branches which are spread from

to Beersheba, and give or send these to whomever you wish. And your gifts do not have to be limited to books only, as Gift Tokens may be exchanged for any item—be it book or stationery article or annual subscription to a periodical—available at any Pales Branch, namely,

TEL AVIV—41 Allenby Rd.
42 Allenby Rd.
43 Dizengoff St.

JERUSALEM—3 Ben Yehuda St.
42 Ben Yehuda St.

H. & I. P.A.—21 Ben Yehuda St.

NATIVIA—4 Hebron Road

LYDDA AIRPORT—Terminal Bldg.

SARAFAND—Shopping Center